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Kennedy Sends Message

BY WORD OF MOUTH

By David Wise

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Kennedy has sent a personal, informal word-of-mouth message to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev reiterating firmly the stand he took at the Vienna summit on outstanding cold-war issues, it was learned today.

A qualified Administration source said the President's oral message to the Soviet leader covered all of the major points Mr. Kennedy made at the Vienna summit encounter June 3-4. These would include Berlin—Mr. Kennedy told Mr. Khrushchev at the summit that the West would not be pushed out of that city—nuclear testing and the Soviet three-nation veto, or "troika," proposal.

The President's message was conveyed via Aleksei I. Adzhubel, editor of the government newspaper "Izvestia" and son-in-law of Mr. Khrushchev, who called on the President at the White House yesterday before leaving for Moscow. Their discussion lasted a half hour.

"It was a little Vienna," one White House official said in characterizing the meeting.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the United States is preparing to reply within a week to the Soviet memorandum on Berlin which Mr. Khrushchev handed to Mr. Kennedy at Vienna. The memo was released by Tass, the Soviet news agency, on June 11. The reply, being prepared by the State Department under the direction of

Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, is expected to be sent to Moscow Friday or Monday.

In the memo, Mr. Khrushchev once again said he planned to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany and convert Berlin into a "demilitarized free city." Then, of course, the memo said, the Western powers would have to dicker with the Communist East German government for access to Berlin, which lies 110 miles inside East Germany.

The United States reply is expected to re-state America's position that it is in Berlin by virtue of the occupation agreements and does not intend to be squeezed out by the unilateral signing of a "peace treaty" by the Soviet Union. No new surprises or counter-offers are expected in the American reply, Administration sources indicated.

Pierre Salinger, Presidential press secretary, had no comment today on the Kennedy-Adzhubel meeting. However, the tip-off that it was more than a routine get-together came when Mr. Salinger declined late yesterday to talk about the meeting, after indicating several hours earlier that the White House might have something to say about it.

It was learned that the meeting was friendly enough in tone on both sides, but that Mr. Kennedy drove home the major points he made three weeks ago—knowing that his words would go right back to Mr. Khrushchev. In fact, Mr. Adzhubel promised they would not believe that Mr. Adzhubel enjoys the same top-level standing within the Soviet hierarchy as say, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, does in the government at Washington.

Nevertheless, the President seized the opportunity to speak plainly to a close relative of the Soviet Premier at a time when Mr. Khrushchev is heating up the Berlin situation and adopting a tough post-Vienna tone.

Normally, the thoughts of the President of the United States on sensitive international questions would be conveyed by the formal processes of diplomacy—



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Aleksei I. Adzhubel—in a "little Vienna" with President Kennedy.

him which he was confident Mr. Adzhubel would tell his father-in-law."

Since the "things" included the main points of the Vienna agenda, Mr. Kennedy presumably repeated the United States' hope that the Soviet Union will come to terms on a nuclear test ban as the first step toward a broader disarmament agreement. However, he rejected at Vienna the Soviet leader's demand for three-nation control over inspection.

This "troika" principle—named for the Russian three-horse sleigh—would give the Soviet Union a veto since action by the tripartite panel would have to be unanimous. Mr. Khrushchev wants to extend the same three-nation veto to the United Nations, Laos, and other cold war issues.

Come for TV Debate

Mr. Adzhubel is married to the boss' daughter, Rada. He came here with Mr. Kharlamov to debate with Mr. Salinger over NBC television last Saturday night on freedom of the press. Mr. Kharlamov was the Soviet press spokesman at Vienna.

After the TV debate, the two Russians came to Washington and were Mr. Salinger's dinner guests at his Lake Barcroft, Va., home. The Soviet officials spent the week end in Washington. They paid the farewell call at the White House yesterday before returning to New York and enplaning for Moscow.

ernment, transmitted through rigid diplomatic channels.

Rules Out Chit-Chat

Mr. Kennedy, however, is noted for informality, and rather than make social chit-chat with Mr. Adzhubel, he decided to talk about matters of substance.

Yesterday, after Mr. Adzhubel called on the President along with Mikhail A. Kharlamov, press chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Mr. Salinger told newsmen: "Mr. Adzhubel said he was going to see his father-in-law on Wednesday and I think the President made some points to him which Mr. Adzhubel could carry back to his father-in-law."

In the afternoon, Mr. Salinger had nothing further to say on the substance of the talks, other than to repeat that the